

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	The Tuberculosis Department of the Ministry of Health	DATE DISTR.	21 May 1953	
		NO. OF PAGES	3	
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The Tuberculosis Department of the Ministry of Health is located at Soseana Viilor Number 90, in the Filaret Tuberculosis Hospital. This department is responsible for all tuberculosis hospitals and dispensaries in Rumania.
2. There are approximately 100 tuberculosis hospitals, with an approximate total of 11,000 beds, in Rumania. The following are the largest:
 - a. Moroeni (Dambovita district), 500 beds
 - b. Marilla (Banat district), 550 beds
 - c. Tudor Vladimirescu (Gorj district), 500 beds
 - d. Pantelimon (Bucharest), 350 beds
 - e. Aiud (Alba district), 300 beds
 - f. Orastie (Hunedoara district), 500 beds
 - g. Filaret (Bucharest), 350 beds
 - h. Zerlen (Calea Serban Voda Number 128, Bucharest), 200 beds
 - i. Caritas (Calea Nerva Traian, Bucharest), 140 beds
 - j. Sanatorium C.F.R. (near the Baneasa Hippodrome in Bucharest), 120 beds for children of railroad workers.
 - k. Hospital of Professor Dr. Bagdazar (Calea Batistei Number 27, Bucharest), 110 beds for surgical treatment. From 1200 to 1300 operations a year are done at this hospital.

25 YEAR
RE-REVIEW

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3. There are 21 tuberculosis dispensaries in Bucharest, one of which is for employees of the Ministry of Interior. The largest are Number 6 on Calea Dorobantilor, Number 4 on Calea Vacaresti, Number 11 on Strada 11 Iunie, and Number 5 on Soseaua Viilor. Four or five dispensaries have special rooms with six to eight beds for emergency cases. Each dispensary has three or four specialists and three or four nurses.
4. In 1948 an anti-tuberculosis campaign was initiated among government employees and industrial workers. Each ministry and large industrial enterprise has a special examination center with micro X-ray equipment.
5. Although the government does not have exact figures up to mid-1951 for the number of people with tuberculosis, it estimates that there are about one million patients.
6. The shortage of hospital beds limits the stay of surgical patients to two or three weeks only, with a maximum of three months in a convalescent home, and makes it necessary for many pneumothorax cases to stay at clinics. The patient returns to work immediately upon leaving the convalescent home, and is required to do as much as six hours of hard physical labor a day. However, he remains under medical observation, and must report to the dispensary every four or five weeks for the first two months; after two months he reports every two or three months.
7. The Tuberculosis Department has modern drugs, but not in sufficient quantities.
 - a. Streptomycin is imported [redacted] In 1950 approximately 120 kilograms, or 90 percent of total imports, went to the Tuberculosis Department. The USSR first offered streptomycin in November 1950. In February 1951 the Ministry of Health ordered the first consignment of 20 kilograms from the USSR, but the order had not been met by the end of 1951. The Planning Department asked for 400 kilograms for 1952, but the ministry allocated only 120 kilograms. 25X1
 - b. P.A.S.¹ is also imported [redacted] approximately 11,000 kilograms a year. The Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute on Calea Dorobantilor has begun to produce P.A.S. in the past few years, but the output is limited and the quality is poor. 25X1
 - c. T.B.1² is imported from [redacted] Czechoslovakia to supplement local production. 25X1
8. In July 1951 a convalescent home of 27 living units for members of the Rumanian Politburo was completed at Otopeni. Construction and equipment cost the government 400 million lei. Equipment includes two American Pichar X-ray installations. [redacted] 25X1
Four hundred Securitate men checked the home for security shortly before the inauguration in July 1951.
9. There are two medical research institutes in Bucharest:
 - a. The Cantacuzino Institute is the principal producer of sera and vaccines.
 - b. The Babes Institute on Splaiul Independentei (Cotroceni district) does only veterinary experiments.
10. The following personalities are known:
 - a. Dr. Simor Dunareanu, Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Health, is one of the important men at the Ministry.

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- b. Dr. Josef Bulla, head of the Tuberculosis Department, is from Arad.
- c. Kaplan, head of the Elias Hospital (central hospital for members of the Politburo and their families) and head of the clinic for the Politburo, is the brother-in-law of Josif Chisinevski.
- d. Dr. Martin Schoenback, head of the clinics in the Bucharest area, is from Chernovtsy (Cernauti), a Party member, but opposed to the regime.

1. Comment: Possibly Para Amino Salicylic, a drug used in tuberculosis therapy.

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2. Comment: A Jena product, used in tuberculosis therapy.

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